

# APIC



# KEYNOTER

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME VI NUMBER 3

ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

AUTUMN 1967

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1928



REPUBLICAN PARTY  
(Hoover and Curtis)  
21,392,190  
(444)



DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
(Smith and Robinson)  
15,016,443  
(87)



SOCIALIST PARTY  
(Thomas and Maurer)  
267,420  
(0)



COMMUNIST (Workers) PARTY  
(Foster and Gitlow)  
48,770

PROHIBITION PARTY  
(Varner and Edgerton)  
20,106

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY  
(Reynolds and Crowley)  
21,603

FARMER LABOR PARTY  
(Webb and Tillman)  
6,390

NATIONAL INDEPENDENT  
(Zahnd and Bennington)

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE  
(Hoffman and Addams)

(Items pictured, from the Puls and Harris Collections)



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THE 1928 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN - THE KEYNOTER COVER PRESENTATION

The campaign buttons and other items which had hit their low period of popularity in 1920 and 1924 gained back much popularity in 1928, at least with the two major parties. Much of this can undoubtedly be attributed to the heated campaign caused by the Democrat's selection of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, who was the first Roman Catholic to be nominated by a major party. Smith's running mate, who was selected to placate the South, was an Arkansas Senator, Joseph T. Robinson. Many historians feel that almost any other Democratic candidate might have won, for even though the Coolidge Administration enjoyed a period of prosperity, Coolidge was not particularly popular, which could be attributed in great measure to his drab personality. The Republicans chose the former US Food Administrator and the then Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover of California along with Charles Curtis of Kansas. Although religion was not an official issue--it was definitely 'the issue', of the whispered or underground variety. There was also some agitation for repeal of prohibition, enough that there was serious consideration by the Prohibitionists to not field candidates, but to support Hoover. The small vote for their ultimate choice, William F. Varney of New York and James A. Edgerton of Virginia indicates that many did support the Republican ticket. The Socialists nominated Norman Thomas of New York and James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania--this marked the emergence of a new leader who was to be as well known as a former leader, Eugene V. Debs. The Communist (Worker's) Party again nominated William Z. Foster of Illinois and Benjamin Gitlow of New York. Verne L. Reynolds who had been the choice for Veep, was the choice for the top of the Socialist Labor ticket, with Jeremiah D. Crowley as the second man--both were from New York State. The Farmer-Laborites chose Frank E. Webb of California and Will J. Vereen of Georgia who declined, to be replaced by LeRoy Tillman. Two small movements, one made up of a group of former followers of the Peoples and Greenback Party were known as the National Independents and William Zahnd of Indiana and Wesley H. Bennington their candidates; while the National Independents chose Dr. Henry Hoffman and the prominent social worker Jane Addams. The election was not close, with Hoover winning by some six million out of the thirty-six million votes cast, and carried forty states with 444 electoral votes. Smith could muster only 87 electoral votes from eight states and the 'religion issue' had split the 'Solid South' for the first time since the Civil War.....

The Winter issue of the KEYNOTER will feature the 1932 campaign, items of special interest are solicited. The KEYNOTER is only as good as you help make it!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

The politics of the period between 1820 and 1840 is recalled in this issue, and special thanks goes to Mrs. Phyllis Henderson, wife of Steve Henderson, #689. The next issue will spot-light the campaigns of 1844-48 and 52. What do you have of special interest?????????



# The PRESIDENT'S Message

by Robert Sterling, #173.

Circle August 16, 17 and 18 on the 1968 calendar. The Democratic Party made the decision for us when it announced its convention plans for next year. With so many collectors directly involved in politics it is reasonable to expect a sizeable contingent of APIC members to head for Chicago for the following week-end. Holding the APIC Convention concomitantly with the Democratic Convention would mean divided attention and participation.

Because of our Convention site--Washington, D.C.--we felt that the regional chapter ought to select our resident Chairman and appoint the committees to handle the endless tasks related to holding a meeting that may very well pull 300 people. Thomas Gordon #547 was designated to serve as the local Chairman and handle the problems on that end. We are fortunate to have the service of one experienced in this type of activity. Members are requested to offer their time and suggestions to Mr. Gordon or your President.

The Washington hotels are being polled now and a special flyer will be mailed to the membership in a few weeks. Perhaps a tentative program will be finished by then. Our new members include U.S. Representative Bob Mathias (California) and a combination of fortuitous schedule on his part and persistence on our part might place him on the podium on the 17th or 18th.

Vice President Wayne LaPoe is presently revising the Constitution (ours, that is) and among the recommended changes is a request to increase the annual dues to \$5. Without giving the usual pitch about inflation, increased labor and printing costs, let's just say if we are to increase our services then we must up our revenues. The dues increase will be sought for 1969. Two things, other than the above, will cause the deterioration of our resources during the next year or two. With every issue for 1968 we hope to mail a campaign item. While the generosity of the major political parties might provide us with items, we must purchase the third party items. This amounts to from \$100-200 per issue. Secondly, our research chickens may come home to roost next year, or by 1969, and it has been our policy to issue such material without charge. Some of these projects will be both expansive and expensive.

Only three or four people can appreciate the time-consuming responsibilities of the only paid officer in the organization, the Secretary-Treasurer. To attract competent people to that position we instituted a 40-cents per person deduction from the \$3.50 dues to provide the Secretary with a stipend. While not one complaint has been received from the Secretary it is our feeling that we must offset as much of the financial burden placed against this one indispensable officer as possible. We propose to increase his pay from 40 to 75 cents. Believe me, it is little pay for the work.

Another major change in the hopper is a request to enlarge the number of Vice Presidents from three to five and assign each officer a specific geographical area with delegated responsibilities. We plan to take advantage of this pool of brains and ask these people to handle most problems created in their areas.



# For the Newer Collector

by U. I. Chick Harris, #139.

Items from the great campaign of 1896 - Mc Kinley vs Bryan, (Gold vs Silver). Note the great variety, and especially the many varieties of bugs. Many rarities are pictured.\*

\*From a photograph, prepared and originally mailed to APIC members in late 1940's.



American Political Item Collectors



In the second decade of the nineteenth century, the common man awakened and began to stretch his influence over this young country. There was frantic expansion of the nation. In the lonely mountains of the South, a man had to holler to be heard above the stampede to the West. On the wide, western prairies, frontiersmen began to shout to still a whispered fear that they and their families would be forgotten in the raw, new land. The man who tended the crops, built the factories, planned the towns and cities felt a new urgency to be heard, and he waged war on the 'privilege' of the landed aristocracy. By the 1820's, this war was almost won in the Northern states.

With the campaign thrust into the hands of the rugged pioneer, politics became a chaotic free-for-all. The frontiersman, passing a long, dreary winter at the general store, began to listen, to argue, to debate, and to spin tall tales about his Representative, his Senator, his country. Tired, perhaps, of the grey necessities of her frontier life, a woman treasured a bright campaign sewing box, while her husband saved the Henry Clay, clay pipe or the beribboned tokens he'd obtained for his candidate. The small farmer began to envision an America built to his own needs and interests, and new candidates elected by his speeches and politicking. Excitement rose each time the mail brought news of a new candidate, and Political Americana as we know it today began to flourish. National party lines and issues became blurred by sectional tensions. Each man shouted from his special corner of America, giving birth to new parties and factions, in every state.

1820 James Monroe was the last product of the one-party system, last of the old Virginia dynasty and the 'Era of Good Feeling'. He was the last to be chosen by legislative caucus and was so popular as the second term choice, that there was only one dissenting vote. This vote was for John Quincy Adams and so-voted because it was felt, that only to George Washington should go the honor of having been elected unanimously. D. D. Tompkins, a distinguished governor of New York during the War of 1812, became the Vice President.

1824 According to the political tradition of the times, the Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, was considered heir to the presidency. But the old ways were dying by 1824, and popular sentiment shouted for a completely 'democratic' candidate, to be chosen by 'popular choice'. Although the Democratic-Republicans remained the only party, sectionalism and factionalism split the country into a wide range of splinter groups, each supporting its own candidate. There were several important candidates in 1824: Secretary of State J. Q. Adams was the candidate of the Northeast. He had a solid chance of victory because he also had the support of Northeasterners who had settled farther west. Andrew Jackson, the war hero candidate of a group of shrewd local politicians, the Nashville Junto, was a frontier conservative with little-known opinions. His image as a backwoods democrat held wide appeal among the poor and ambitious of the region. The South in alliance with the major wing of the party in New York, led by Martin Van Buren and the Albany Regency, supported William Harris Crawford, while Henry Clay was strong in the Ohio Valley. John C. Calhoun was briefly a candidate, but threw his support to Tennessee's Andrew Jackson. Although Jackson led John Quincy Adams in both popular and electoral votes, no candidate gained an electoral majority. Thus the election was sent to the House, where each State had one vote. The presidency was decided when Henry Clay threw his votes to Adams. President Adams appointed Clay, Secretary of State, raising a howl from the Jacksonians that a 'deal' had been made for the presidency. Thus the campaign for the 1828 election got an early and rowdy beginning.

1828 The 1828 Campaign reveled in the mud, with abuse hurled from both sides of the pig-pen. It became a contest between the new order and the old, of popular rule against property rule. The issues were many: The inland farmers wanted better roads, the Southern planters demanded removal of the Indians, homesteaders cried for more land, and Eastern manufacturers clamored for higher tariffs. Although Jackson had lost the previous election, he had become the



Items from the Smithsonian Collection.



first 'man of the people'. No less educated and cultured than Calhoun or Clay, the rise of this pugnaciously self-assured man from a Carolina log cabin to the magnificent Hermitage estate, Jackson typified the people's hope. An early Horatio Alger, he seemed homespun. Blunt, honest and direct, he was contemptuous of fine manners and he "spelled and pronounced Webster's English like an unlettered squatter". Such traits as these endeared him to the frontiersmen, who thought him 'tough as a hickory nut'. In a noisy, brawling campaign, Jackson won by silence, voicing no opinions at all, and thus offending few. He 'underwhelmed' the Adams administration, gaining the support of the small farmers. Crawford switched loyalty to Jackson, carrying many professional politicians with him. 'Old Hickory' was clearly the popular choice for he brought more than three times as many to the polls in 1828, as in 1824. The voices of the common men had indeed been heard and this clearly democratic revolution buried old Federalist and Jeffersonian politics. With Jackson began a generation of Western-aimed presidents, with typically Western informality highlighting their campaigns ('Old Hickory', 'Old Tippecanoe', 'Young Hickory',... 'Ole Lyndon').



The first two items are wood-cuts of Jackson and Harrison, under glass, in brass frames, with pin backs. (shown actual size) The next three are 'back-name' buttons--the obverse are plain gilt brass; while the last is a cuff link (sleeve button) of brass, 10x16mm. The last four are numbers PC77-78-82 and 86 in A. H. Albert's (APIC #803) book, POLITICAL CAMPAIGN AND COMMERATIVE BUTTONS.....



1832 Because of Jackson's abuse of political reward (Spoils System) and his calculated use of the veto to gain power, enemies dubbed him 'King Andrew I', but the grass roots continued to grow deeper around Jackson. Clay, Webster, and other Senate leaders claimed to be the new defenders of the common people, and were strong supporters of a high tariff. Thus two parties emerged--the Democratic-Republicans (Democrats), representing Jackson, and the opposing National Republicans (Whigs) led by Clay and Webster. The Whigs were confident that if Jackson vetoed the recharter of the Second Bank of the U. S., defeat would be certain. Jackson did veto, and the people supported him. The average man was delighted when Jackson gave him a delegate system of county, congressional district, state and national conventions. By personally directing the emergence of the Democratic National Convention in 1832, 'Old Hickory' assured his nomination and the naming of his confidant, Martin Van Buren, as the Vice-Presidential candidate. In 1832, Jackson received more than 56% of the popular vote and five times as many electoral votes as Clay.

1836 Van Buren had the trust and confidence of President Jackson, as far back as 1828. In 1831 Van Buren sided against Congress and finally, at his own suggestion, resigned from the Cabinet, making 'The Little Magician' a martyr to the Western Jacksonians. 'Little Van's' shrewd political maneuvering had assured him the Vice Presidential nomination on the

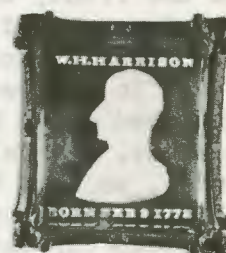
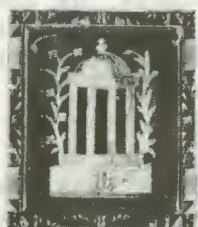
Democratic ticket with Jackson in 1832, and guaranteed him the 1836 presidential nomination. In the campaign of 1836, the Whigs tried to defeat Van Buren by running several candidates, each strong in his own pocket of the nation--among them were William Henry Harrison, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster and Willie P. Mangum. Van Buren, however, received 170 electoral votes while the combined opposition mustered only 124. William H. Seward stated the reason when he said, "The people are for him. Not so much for him, as for the principle they suppose he represents. That principle is democracy". Once again, the Common Man, had won.



## THE BIRTH OF LOG CABIN POLITICS, continued.

1840 Presidential campaigns in these pioneer days had the excitement and garrulousness of a circus, and in 1840 serious issues were again obscured by colorful slogans and parades. In earlier campaigns, the Whigs had aimed at the prosperous merchants, planters, and manufacturers, but now they decided to court Jackson the Jacksonians. The well-known views of Clay and Webster made them unpopular with large blocks of voters, while William Henry Harrison, a semi-professional soldier and hero of the Battle of Tippecanoe, had run well as the candidate of the Northwest in 1836. Besides, the catchy, 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too' slogan, although from an obscure battle, sounded good. Harrison was considered 'one of the boys', and always was ready with hard cider for a fellow soldier. He contrasted well with the allegedly 'dainty' Van Buren. When a Democrat snarled that Harrison would be happy to spend his life in a log cabin with a barrel of hard cider, the Whigs latched onto this as their campaign theme. They aimed at the emotions and prejudices of the rising class of small farmers and frontiersmen. Slogans, songs, floats, coonskin caps, frontier tales, jugs of hard cider, and log cabin replicas flourished. There were gigantic torchlight processions for 'Old Tippecanoe', with free cider and mob appeal. One popular campaign stunt was to roll a huge paper ball through the countryside, shouting slogans like 'Keep the ball rolling to Washington!'. Newspapers printed songs such as 'FAREWELL DEAR VAN, YOU'RE NOT OUR MAN; TO GUIDE THE SHIP, WE'LL TRY OLD TIP'.

Van Buren was the victim of the economic depression of the 1830's. The Common People who had supported him in 1836 now turned against him. Harrison was colorful and common; Van Buren was cultured and crafty. Van Buren's chances for reelection were doomed by the famous 'Gold Spoon' speech by Charles Ogle, a Pennsylvania Congressman. This speech, delivered in Congress against an appropriations bill requesting a paltry \$3665. for White House repairs, became the Keynote of the Whig campaign. 'Gold Spoon' pamphlets were widely circulated, and read in every general store and log cabin across the country. In it the White House was compared to a palace, and Van Buren was unfairly pictured as a British toady who wanted to become King of America--an effeminate little man who used the same toiletries as Queen Victoria and ate French foods with gold spoons, while the unemployed masses starved and farm prices collapsed. The Democrats protested in vain, that the Gold Spoon speech was an 'omnibus of lies'. But the people loved it. Times were hard, and men were tired of dry facts. Colorful campaigns, dirty and underhanded though they were, made good talk at the post office on a summer's evening, or on the stump anytime. The year 1840 began the log cabin's power, as the symbol of an 'incorruptible man of the people who had providentially appeared when needed to turn the rascals out'. Van Buren became the 'Prince of Villians', and 78% of the registered voters--the farmers, the laborers, the little men--trampled 'Little Van' under their common feet in a mad stampede to the polls to demand the election of General William Henry Harrison, the People's Choice. It was short lived glory, for Harrison died one month after taking office, and the Vice President, John Tyler became the tenth President.



The first and last items are brass framed, enameled glass, with pin backs. The middle five are shank back buttons, the first pro-VanBuren and the other four pro-Harrison. All are unusual varieties. Shank backs are Albert #'s, PC123, 133, 134, 135 and 136.

The years between 1820 and 1840 marked the birth of true American political campaigns and the items which members of the APIC hold so dearly. The common man found his voice and used it with gusto. Raised on folklore, he preferred legends to issues, images to reality. The educated and cultured candidate, donning his coonskin cap and carrying a jug of hard cider and a log cabin where he was born, paraded before the pioneer. In a nation demanding catchy slogans instead of fancy titles, 'everyman' became the only man for the people, and they elected him President. The sky blazed with torchlights, the electorate sported items on their lapels announcing to all, 'their choice'. The wild joy of a people, expressing their political feelings for the very first time.



A POLITICAL RALLY IN 1840, AS DESCRIBED BY CHARLES CLEAVER

through courtesy of Donald Tingley, #358.

"There is one other episode in my early travels which I must relate, particularly as it was made with others, and was, I think, the first political convention ever attended by Chicagoians. It was in the presidential canvass of 1840--the year Harrison was elected. Some seventy of us were nominated to attend a convention to be held at Springfield, and, as we wished to make a sensation, we determined to get the thing up in style. Great preparations were made. We secured fourteen of the best teams in town, got new canvass covers made for the wagons, and bought four tents. We also borrowed the government yawl! -- the largest in the city--had it rigged up as a two masted ship, set it upon the strongest wagon we could find, and had it drawn by six splendid gray horses. Thus equipped, with four sailors on board, a good band, and a six pound cannon to fire occasional salutes, made quite an addition to our cavalcade of wagons, we went off with flying colors, amid the cheers and well-wishes of the numerous friends that accompanied us a few miles out. It was June 7, I think, that we started leaving the city between nine and ten o'clock. From the Three-Mile House to the ridge, ten miles from town took us about the whole day to accomplish. It was past five o'clock before we got our tents pitched.

The prairie was covered with water, and the wagons would often sink up to the axles in mud, making it a most tedious and fatiguing journey. But on reaching the tavern, and finding an old coon there, with a barrel of hard cider, on the stoop--emblems of the Whig Party--we soon made ourselves jovial around the camp-fire, over which some of our party were busy cooking supper, as it was understood, before starting, that none of the party were to go to taverns, but all fare alike, sleeping under the tents. We were, of course, well supplied with buffalo-ropes and blankets.

We were astir by sunrise the next morning, and, after partaking of breakfast, started again on our journey, reaching Joliet where we again encamped for the night. In the morning we received decisive information that we would be attacked, in fording the river.

When all preparations were made for a start, our marshall rode along the line, telling those who had not already done so to load their arms, consisting of shot-guns and old horse pistols (revolvers being then unknown), but to be sure and not fire until he gave the command. Fortunately, we escaped without bloodshed, but it looked very serious for about half an hour. When we reached the ford, we found a party of two hundred or three hundred men and boys assembled to dispute our passage. However, we continued our course, surrounded by a howling mob, and part of the time amid showers of stones thrown from the adjoining bluff, until we came to a spot where two stores were built--one on either side of the street--and there came to a halt, as they had tied a rope from one building to the other, with a red petticoat dangling in the midst, used by the Democrats to show disrespect to General Harrison, whom they called the 'old-Woman Candidate'. Seeing us brought to a stand, the mob redoubled their shouts and noise from their tin horns, kettles, etc. General Hunter, riding to the front, took in the situation at a glance. It was either forward or fight. He chose the former, and gave the word of command, knowing it would be at the loss of our masts in the vessel. And sure enough down came the fore-and-aft topmast with a crash, inciting the crowd to increase violence, noise and tumult. One of the party got so excited that he snatched a tin horn from a boy and struck the marshall's horse. When he reached for his pistols, the fellow made a hasty retreat into his store. After proceeding a short distance, we came to the open prairie, and a halt was ordered for repairs. It took less than half an hour for our sailors to go aloft, splice the masts, and make all taut again. Then it became our turn to hurrah, which we did with a will, and were molested no further. But the delegation that were to join us from the village, being deterred from fear, were set on by the mob and pelted out of town with rotten eggs. This was Democracy in 1840--we were Whigs. From that time forward we had no further trouble with our opponents. In fact, with the exception before mentioned, we met with nothing but kindness the whole of our trip.

It took us about seven days to reach Springfield, where we met some 20,000 fellow-citizens from the central and southern portions of the state. There was one part of the procession that I shall never forget. It was a log-house, some twelve by sixteen feet, built on an immense truck, the wheels made of solid wood cut from a large tree. This was drawn by 30 yoke of oxen. A couple of large coons were playing in the branches of a hickory tree at one corner of the house, and a barrel of hard cider stood by the door, with the latch-string hanging out. These were all emblems of the Whig Party in that year's canvass.....Such was a convention in old times."



THE HUMORS OF EARLY POLITICS  
By Benjamin Strattan Parker, in 1905.  
(Courtesy of Indiana State Library)

The settlers of Henry County, Indiana, enjoyed their full share of the excitement and fun of early politics. Aside from the free distribution of "good red liquor" by the local politicians, the betting of the early sports, and the inevitable fist fights, it does not seem that the earlier political struggles of the County afforded much in the way of entertainment. Even the Jackson and Adams and the Van Buren and Clay presidential elections failed to appeal to the natural love of mirthful excitement which is characteristic of the American people. But after the Democrats had nominated President Martin Van Buren for a second term in 1840, and the Whigs had pitted General William Henry Harrison, the hero of the battles of Tippecanoe and the Canadian Thames, against him, new features entered into politics which changed the methods of campaigning throughout the country. Song, caricature, and illustration, in many forms, were invoked by the Whigs to aid in ousting the Democrats from the control of national affairs, to which the latter replied in kind, as well as they might.

Colonel Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, who was credited with having killed the great Indian Chief, Tecumseh, at the battle of the Thames, was the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and his warlike deeds were pitted against those of General Harrison. The Whigs, on the other hand, selected John Tyler, a Virginia lawyer, as their standard bearer for the second office, thus matching a Northern General and Southern civilian against a Northern civilian and a Southern Colonel, for the two highest offices of the nation. It was evident from the first that a great political battle was on. Party spirit was aroused. The times were hard and the people restless, and there was a demand for a change of rulers among the masses and especially among the young men of the West. The party in power was, however, strongly entrenched and the President was adroit and skillful in winning popular support. But as a Northern man, he was suspected of not being friendly to the extension of slavery. This fact which, to an extent, disarmed him of such advantage as he would have had, otherwise, over General Harrison in winning the votes of the early champions and friends of slavery extension. The slavery issue, then threatening the country in an apparently mild way, was kept in the shadow by both the great parties but yet exerted a very potent influence. While the issues upon which they went into the fight were "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" and "The Sub-Treasury System" for the Democrat side against the "Protective Tariff" and "The National Bank" as championed by the Whigs.

The conditions put mettle into the campaign and awakened the ingenuity of the leaders. The Eastern organs of the administration derided the new West, its Presidential candidate, the garb of its citizens, its log cabins, its coonskins, and its hard cider. The Whigs accepted it all; and homespun, buckeye cabins, hard cider and gourds to drink it from became, with the canoe, the coonskin, and the flag, the emblems of the Harrison party. Then some genius began to write Tippecanoe songs and organize singing clubs which led, naturally, to big out-of-door meetings with great processions of horsemen, decorated wagons filled with singing men, often in homespun uniforms, long canoes dug and shaped from the trunks of great poplars and full of young women representing the States of the Union, floats with log cabins, barrels of cider, coonskins and big gourds, and others representing Agriculture and the Trades of the new country, men and boys on foot, drum and fife bands, brass bands, banners, flags, and mottoes.

The people went wild with it all and made it their business to see that the next "fandango" as they called their meetings, appropriating the name of a Spanish dance, should exceed all that had gone before. Men went in farm wagons or rode on horseback from one side of the State to the other, without thinking it a hardship. The fun, the joy, the excitement, the vim and go of it all, repaid them for the loss of time and the necessary expenditures of money and energy it required. It was a sort of apotheosis of the Western pioneer life, its heroism and its homely conditions. A great meeting was held on the Battle Ground of Tippecanoe. Hundreds of men from the eastern side of the state rode to it, including many



from Henry County, and oratory and song were in every breath of air that the people breathed. As already stated, the Democrats answered in kind as well as they could, but they had awakened to the necessity too late. The Whigs had preempted the new campaign tactics and had already won the fight with the fun and frolic to which they gave birth. Nearly every town and village had its glee club and campaign singers and song writers were abundant in Indiana.

Nobody cared how sorry the doggerel might be if it contained a hit at the opposite party, its candidates or some one of its leaders, or a rattling chorus. Old "Rossum the Beau," "Old Dan Tucker," "Yankee Doodle," "Polly Put the Kettle On" and a hundred other old airs were harnessed to words that glorified "Old Tippecanoe" or declared that:

"Little Van's a Used Up Man"

or voiced the citizens' intention to:

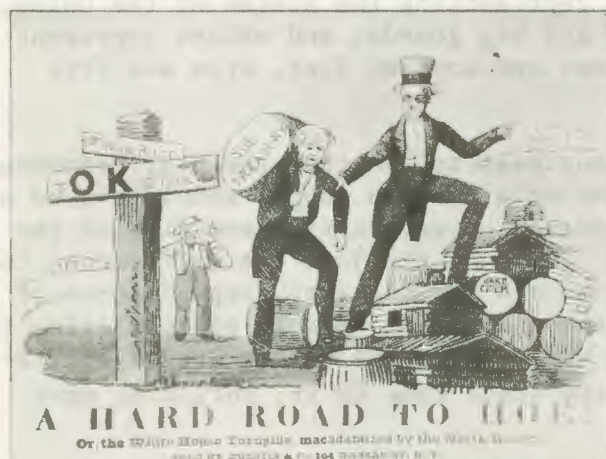
"Vote for Old Tippecanoe,  
And vote, vote for Old Tippecanoe,  
To take a good drink of hard cider  
And vote for Old Tippecanoe!"

The oratory was of the screaming, jesticulating, flamboyant pattern that delighted the back woodsmen almost as greatly as did the glee clubs. Big dinners and barbecues followed the arrival of the processions at the grounds, and so the Harrison furore rolled on to victory, and men are still living who, after the lapse of sixty five years, glow with the old rapture whenever Eighteen Hundred and Forty is mentioned in their presence.

The newspapers that espoused the Democratic Cause called the Whigs "Federalists," and taunted them with being a Coon party. In return, the Whigs called the opposition a "Possum" party, in allusion to Van Buren's policy of silence on public questions of doubtful popularity, and also nicknamed the Democrats "Loco-focos." All this helped play a big part in the campaign and pleased the people and enthused the rank and file in favor of the candidates of the party. Harrison was charged with cowardice at The Thames and the Whigs retorted by making sport of Colonel R. M. Johnson's illiteracy and declaring that his wife was a negress. John W. Grubbs and Tisdale D. Clarkson had begun the publication of "The Indiana Sun" at Knightstown in 1839 and in 1840 it was the chief Harrison organ of this part of the state. Grubbs, the young editor, had a genius for politics and made his little paper lively, according to the manner of the times. A Henry County poet did the story of Johnson's colored wife or mistress in Homeric rhyme, as then known, through Pope's translation for The Sun, under the title "Johnson's Sookey" and made a popular hit of it. In passing, it may be mentioned that The Sun's place of publication was changed to Newcastle in 1841 and its name changed to "The Indiana Courier." The first great singing campaign closed with the election of Harrison and Tyler. Harrison died soon after his inauguration; Tyler became President and swung the administration over to the support of the Democratic policy.

(The second installment of this story, featuring the 1844-48 & 52 Campaigns, will appear in the next issue.)

#### POLITICAL CARTOONS



GOING UP SALT RIVER



# The Secretary's Corner, by Don Coney, #202.

It's that time again -- dues are payable. Most of us feel that by any standard of service and value, APIC membership represents one whale of a value. I hope you agree. We'd appreciate receiving your dues promptly (by December 31st at the latest) and in the dues mailer provided. We're already planning our 1968 roster and would like to get it to the printer as soon as possible.

One change: instead of returning your membership card by first class mail, it will be included in the next issue of your Keynoter.

It's that time again, too -- sincerest Seasons Greetings to all.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

- 933 - William E. Hassan, 74 Madison Avenue, Holyoke, Massachusetts 01040  
1038 - Vernon Houston, 2623 Winding Lane N. E., Atlanta, Georgia 30019  
894 - O. J. Kroeker, 2809 Burlingame Road, Topeka, Kansas 66611  
820 - Jon W. Fuller, Political Science Dept., Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina 28036  
1046 - Ben W. Meek, 4624 Muirfield Drive, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805  
993 - William F. Bunte, 7 Florence Avenue, E. Hanover, New Jersey 07936 (352-5951)  
430 - Jim Hannah, 2409 Hebron Avenue, Zion, Illinois 60099  
603 - Theodore C. Foster, 706 S. Sixth Street, Bozeman, Montana 59715  
571 - John Marye, Rte. 3 - Box 21, Mankato, Kansas 66956 (913) HA 8-3411 (913) HA 8-3541  
589 - Stephen Henderson, 914 Baylor, Staunton, Virginia 24401  
701 - Thomas Marsh, 1501 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119  
136 - Chuck Schudson, 3909 N. Murray Ave. - Apt. 1007, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53211  
1056 - William J. B. Burger, 707 E. Orange Grove Blvd., Pasadena, California 91104  
911 - Patricia M. Michael, 7075 Roaring Fork Trail, Boulder, Colorado 80302  
753 - Leon McMillan, 120 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603  
473 - Thomas Williams, Hopkinson House, #1702, Washington Square South, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106  
901 - Richard Sawdo, P. O. Box 187, Stow, Massachusetts 01775  
740 - Mrs. John Buchanan, 7 Reid Place, Delmar, New York 12054  
780 - Jim Bainbridge, 1810 Francisca Court, Benicia, California 94510  
1010 - Richard D. Carter, RR #1, Carbondale, Penna. 62901  
1064 - William L. Funk, 636 Dexter, Denver, Colorado 80202  
984 - Bruce M. Smith, 306 Wyandot Place, Huron, Ohio 44839  
1021 - William J. Popp, 501 NW 65 Avenue, Margate, Florida 33063  
934 - James W. Montgomery, S. 4225 Allamount, Spokane, Washington 99203  
739 - Phillip L. Isenberg, 36 Buena Vista, San Francisco, California 94105  
734 - Steven Darrow Brown, 12701 Circle Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20850  
797 - Robert Young, 11411 Pelham Drive, <sup>RPT. 104</sup>Rockville, Maryland 20852  
1044 - Robert M. Clifford, 1054 C Eugene Drive, Fullerton, Calif. 92632  
951 - A. George Buck, Chaplain, Austin State Hospital, 4110 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas 78751  
1055 - Ed J. Ellis, 72 Ussery Drive, Lexington, Missouri 64067  
256 - William A. Steiger, 17 3rd St., N. E. - Apt. 2, Washington, D. C. 20002  
885 - Joe Kokes, 367 Gordon Avenue, San Jose, California 95127  
301 - Bill Russell, 232 Stanford Hall, Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556  
929 - Mike Higgison, 22 Puritan Drive, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002  
1005 - Don E. Stanke, 785 Dolores Street, San Francisco, California 94110  
1032 - John A. Barba, 39 Claremont Ave. - Apt. 23, New York, N. Y. 10027

## OMMITTED FROM ROSTER:

- 585 - Benjamin Crocker, 371 Manford Way, Pasadena, California 91105; attorney; (2-c-i-l-q-z); 795-0108; 628-5163  
681 - William Sweets, Skyline Antiques, Manchester, Vermont 05254; dealer; (3-d-h-l-u); (802) 362-2377



THE SECRETARY'S CORNER, CONTINUED.

REJOINED:

- 133 - Christopher P. Bohus, 6512 S. Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60629; consultant; (2-c-i-l-r-z); (312) 434-4888; (312) 263-6200  
170 - Delbert A. Bishop, 3055 Ellis Lane, Golden, Colorado 80401; archivist; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (303) 279-3571

PROBATIONARY MEMBERS:

- 1081 - Donald Stonestreet, Rte. #1, Bellevue, Ohio 44811; teacher; (2-c-h-l-r-z); (160) 465-3432  
1082 - Jeff Pressman, 23625 Shelburne Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122; student-writer; (1-c-h-m-q-z); (216) 469-1255  
1083 - Tom Cook, 1799 Austin Way, Santa Rosa, California 95404; student; (1-c-h-m-q-z); 545-6818  
1084 - Doug Mannheimer, 2100 W. Randolph Circle, Tallahassee, Florida 32303; student; (1-c-i-m-q-u-v); 385-1556  
1085 - Lester L. Bortner, Glenville, Pennsylvania 17329; mechanic; (3-c-i-l-q-u); (717) 235-1247  
1086 - Judge Richard L. Scholz, Jr., 1678 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Illinois 62301; circuit judge; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (217) 223-1472; (217) 223-3141  
1087 - Mrs. Richard Stockseth, 815 10th Street North, Humboldt, Iowa 50548; housewife; (2-c-h-l-q-u-w); (515) 332-3658  
1088 - Rita Picciafochi, 66 Lockwood Street, Meriden, Connecticut 06405; ad agency; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (203) 237-6240  
1089 - Bruce A. Miner, P.O. Box 3617, Sarasota, Florida 33577; dealer; (3-d-i-l-q-z)  
1090 - Edna M. Elikor, P. O. Box 526, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 85613; housewife; (3-c-i-m-r-u)  
1091 - Paul F. Liniger, 7534 S. E. 19th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97202; Ore. state Tax comm.; (3-c-h-m-q-u); 232-3016  
1092 - John H. Meyer, Jr., P. O. Box 223, Arverne, New York 11692; clerk; (2-c-h-l-q-u); (212) GR 4-2128; (516) FR 4-2016  
1093 - Leslie A. Runnels, 57 Thornton Avenue, South Portland, Maine 04106; furn. mfr.; (3-c-h-l-q-z); (207) 772-5852; (207) 775-2311  
1094 - Ed Laine, 18273 E. Peter Avenue, Reedley, California 93654; student; (1-c-i-m-q-u-v); ME 8-7541  
1095 - Maureen Drummy, 101 No. Carolina Ave. S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003; Cong. AA; (2-c-i-m-q-u); (202) 544-2170; (202) 255-2476  
1096 - Kim T. Chase, 7407 Baring Pkwy., Hammond, Indiana 46324; student; (1-c-h-m-q-z); TL 4-5701  
1097 - Robert W. Zimmerman, Jr., 45 Louis Avenue, West Seneca, New York 14224; die maker; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (716) 674-6657  
1098 - Christopher C. Henes, 58 Alexander Road, Newton, Massachusetts 02161; student; (1-c-i-m-q-z); (617) 332-6043  
1099 - Michael Weinstein, 3110 Brandywine Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 20008; student; (1-c-i-l-q-u-v); 244-6122  
1100 - Mrs. Lois Rife, 144 Old Ford Drive, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011; housewife; (3-c-h-m-r-z); (717) 737-0758  
1101 - Joseph M. Hafey, 1814 Metzert #A2, Adelphi, Maryland 20783; public health officer; (2-c-i-l-q-u); (301) 439-2048  
1102 - Donn Kinzle, Duncansville, Pennsylvania 16635; antique dealer; (3-d-i-l-z); (814) 895-3479  
1103 - David A. Jacobson, P. O. Box 2352, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33303; antique dealer; (2-d-i-l-q-z); (305) 523-2972; (305) 524-3465  
1104 - William A. Nestoe, 120 Spruce Street, Greenville, Ohio 45331; purch. agt.; (2-c-i-m-r-z); (513) 548-1559; (513) 263-3541  
1105 - Paul Bigman, Woodbridge Dorm, Reed College, Portland, Oregon 97202 (Sept.-May) 3802 Camalier Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015 (June-Aug.); student; (1-c-i-m-r-u); home: (301) OL 4-7362



THE SECRETARY'S CORNER, CONCLUDED.

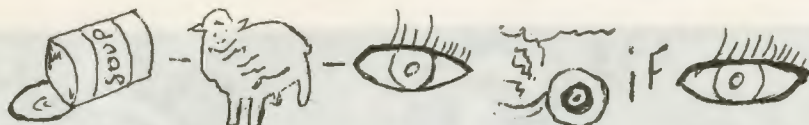
PROBATIONARY MEMBERS, continued.

- 1106 - Mrs. York Coulter, 1017 Wallace Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15221; Asst. librarian; (3-c-i-m-r-z); (412) 371-3251; (412) 2652
- 1107 - William Anton, Jr., P. O. Box 135, Lodi, New Jersey 07644; dealer; (2-d-i-l-q-z); (201) 391-9595
- 1108 - Clifford H. Raber, 1341 Bonnie Avenue, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18017; community relations; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (215) 868-4033; (215) 867-2424
- 1109 - John O. Clark, Rt. 1 - Box 142, Quincy, Florida 32351; student; (1-c-i-l-q-z); (904) 442-6620
- 1110 - Archie R. Lape, P.O. Box 430, Montour Falls, New York 14865; lawyer; (3-c-i-l-r-u); (607) 568-4491; (607) 568-3421
- 1111 - M. Clay Perdue, 4428 Fluvanna Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23234; Dupont lab; (3-c-i-l-q-z); 275-8672
- 1112 - Raymond J. McKenna, Jr., 12 Pearl Street, East Greenwich, Rhode Island 02818; student; (1-c-h-m-q-u); (401) 884-1224
- 1113 - Perry V. Heidelberger, 201 East 28th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016; student; (2-c-i-l-q-u-v); (212) 532-7208
- 1114 - Floyd Thomas, RR 2 - Box 8, Arcanum, Ohio 45304; retired; (3-c-i-m-q-u-v); 692-5496
- 1115 - Pat Festa, 824 Lynda Lane, Green Valley, McKeesport, Penna. 15131; cust. service dept.; (3-c-i-m-r-u-v); (412) 672-8336; (412) 371-7717
- 1116 - Earl F. Dodge, 1217 Franklin Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001; Exec. Sec.-Prohibition Party; (2-c-i-prohibition-l-q-z); (616) 381-3373
- 1117 - Ellsworth K. Huggins, 514 Main Street - Bressler, Steelton, Penna. 17113; printer; (3-c-h-m-s-u); (717) 939-3935
- 1118 - Theodore C. Merritt, RD 6, Flemington, New Jersey 08822; (3-c-i-m-q-z); (201) 782-2112; (201) 782-4323
- 1119 - John Huff, 10447 S. Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60643; student; (1-c-i-l-r-u-v); BE 3-2243
- 1120 - Walt Cady, 3907 Leavenworth Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68105; dealer; (3-d-h-l-r-z); (402) 342-1631
- 1121 - William R. Cochran, 23360 Ostronic Drive, Woodland Hills, Calif. 91364; grad student; (2-c-h-l-q-u); (213) 883-9483
- 1122 - Frank L. Dunn, 105 N. Georgia Avenue, Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401; (State div. of correction); (3-c-i-m-q-z); 265-5194; 263-9271
- 1123 - Jerry E. Nissley, 2705 Julianne Drive, Saginaw, Michigan 48603; dept. store mgr.; (3-c-i-l-GOP only-q-z); SW 3-0432; PL 2-3181
- 1124 - Gail A. Boes, 604 East Stroop Road, Kettering, Ohio 45429; inspector; (3-d-i-l-r-u-w); (513) 299-5175
- 1125 - Mrs. Ralph Bergman, Rt. 1 - Box 253, Brighton, Colorado 80601; housewife; (3-c-i-m-q-u); (303) 659-0217
- 1126 - Bob Mathias, 1008 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20515; U. S. Congressman; (2-c-h-Cal. Gov.-m-q-u-w); (202) 255-3341
- 1127 - Mrs. Warren A. Wanamaker, Under Mountain Rd., Lenox, Massachusetts 02140; housewife; (2-c-h-m-q-u-w); (413) 637-3295
- 1128 - Russell P. Vaughn, 146 Nausauket Road, Warwick, Rhode Island 02886; jr. Engineer; (2-c-d-h-l-q-z); (401) 737-6206
- 1129 - Larry Seiber, 802 Fair, Santa Cruz, California 95060; EDP analyst; (2-c-h-l-JFK-r-z); (408) 426-5280; (408) 426-3000 X218
- 1130 - Normand D. Caron, 193 Route 9, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02181; coin dealer; (3-d-i-l-r-z); (603) 883-5190; (617) 237-9522
- 1131 - Joseph A. Moritz, 1129 W. Dorothy Lane, Kettering, Ohio 45409; machine repairman; (3-c-h-l-q-z); (513) 298-8006
- 1132 - Mrs. Elaine J. Willahan, 516 West 99th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90044; homemaker; (3-c-i-m-q-u); PL 5-2708
- 1133 - Alvin M. Buckholtz, 3919 East Antisdale Rd., South Euclid, Ohio 44118; grocer; (2-c-d-i-JFK-l-q-u-v); (216) EV 1-4442; (216) PO 1-3900
- 1134 - Charles Berdan III, 151 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine 04347; antique dealer; (2-d-h-l-u); 622-0151
- 1135 - Ira Mickenberg, 912 First Court, Brooklyn, New York 11231; student; (1-c-h-l-q-z); (212) ES 5-2428



Thanks to Norm Heestand for information on an inch and a quarter celluloid button that reads as follows; At top, FOR; through the center in large slim letters, SAM KEENER, below, PRESIDENT. with a union bug on the lower border. Norm is APIC #618 and forwarded a letter from the son of Sam Keener, which read as follows. " S. F. Keener was born May 2, 1888 and died April 2, 1954.....He was a staunch Republican and among his very good friends were Governor Bricker and Senator Taft. He owned a ranch, in partnership with Governor Smith of Wyoming, near Spearfish, South Dakota. They held many Republican rallies at this ranch and also in Rapid City, S. D. This was in the early fifties. To explain the badge--one evening at a dinner in Rapid City, a number of Republicans, half in jest and half in earnest, told Mr. Keener they had decided he should run for President, and passed out badges such as you describe. Naturally, Mr. Keener laughed about this and went on campaigning for Senator Taft." ( An interesting story and another one solved. Actually Marian Ford should have run this in her Can You Identify? Section--Marian is doing a great job, checking out the items you send, and is getting to be quite a political historian with it.) ++++++ The 1968 candidates of the Socialist Workers Party have been named. At an August 30 Convention in New York City, Fred Halsted and Paul Boutelle were chosen. Halsted organized the April 15th anti-war demo in New York; Boutelle is Secretary of the Black United Action Front. The central issues will be the demand for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and 'black control of black communities'. ++++++ Fred Taft, #786, the youngster who is a distant relative of President Taft was written up by the Cleveland Plain Dealer; they told of his growing collection of political items, which is naturally very-Taft. ++++++ The leader of the American Nazi Party, George Lincoln Rockwell was killed in August. His accused assailant is a former party cohort, John Patler. Rockwell was Candidate for President in 1964. ++++++ Expo 67 has closed, and the fine exhibit of Political Americana, from the J. Doyle DeWitt, #25 and Smithsonian Institution Collections is being returned. The campaign torches, which were the first items seen, as you came into this area of the Dome was impressive. There were a group of cases which could be viewed from both sides, which contained an impressive group of early snuff boxes etc, also many of the paper collapsable lanterns etc. also a few badges and buttons...but the striking part of the exhibit was a sixty foot square of all types of banners, flags, bandannas and posters, from all eras of our political heritage. (As a personal comment, and one which seems to be shared by most who viewed the display--it was well done, and most impressive to a collector, but just a little heavy for the ordinary man on the street.) ++++++ George Wallace is making a lot of speeches and seems very interested in heading a Conservative ticket in 1968. ++++++ Don't forget that APIC Regional Chapter news is being handled by our associate editor, Ferd O'Brien--send your news directly to him. ++++++ The jugate button of the Prohibition Party Candidates, Munn and Fisher, enclosed with this issue has been purchased by the APIC and is enclosed as a 'bonus'. Bob Sterling, our President, has said that he hopes to be able to supply the official party button of the minor parties, if they can be purchased at modest prices. Additional buttons are available from the Party Headquarters, Box 2255, Kalamazoo, MICH. 49003, at two for a dollar or six or \$2.00. ++++++ Frank Corbeil, #348, sent a clipping from the local paper, which told of a Forestville concern manufacturing Republican campaign badges made of tin and inscribed, 'Tin for America'; these were made 75 years ago--for the Harrison-Reid Campaign. ++++++ There are at least two additional varieties of Henry Ford for President buttons--Ed Puls has sent the photo of a 7/8" celluloid button with a three-quarter length photo of Ford in the center, with HENRY FORD (in arched lettering) above, and FOR PRESIDENT (in a straight line) below; the other was found by your editor in checking his hopeful items, it is a 2 1/4" celluloid with red border, and red center; with FORD, at top and FOR PRESIDENT, below; this on a white background, with a grey "Donkaphant" in the center, it has an elephant trunk and tusk, donkey ears, tail and body. ++++++ Another 'bonus' is the enclosed Political Americana 1968 Calendar which features items from your editor's collection. These have been purchased at cost, by the APIC and sorry to say, no additional copies are available--the company preparing this calendar agreed to omit their add from the monthly sheets for this special print for APIC members---hope you like it. ++++++ May we encourage you to support the several new swap and trade publications, which feature Political Americana, such as Presidential Americana and Political Item Trader, as well as the longer established auctions of Leon Weisel and George Rinsland--through these efforts, many items which have been hoarded away for years, are offered.





by Marian Ford #784

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Thanks again to all of you for your help and suggestions ... also thanks to you members who have sent in so many challenging items. With well over 100 submitted, I'm sure you realize we couldn't publish all of them. However, every effort will always be made to answer each of them. The items that were either a complete puzzle or were sent in by many members are shown on the following page. By all means, keep digging up your oddities and send them on !!!

You never know what you'll discover in that old cigar box of "unknowns". A fellow member found to his joy that #20 was James B. Weaver, candidate for president in 1880 of the National Greenback Labor Party and again in 1892 of the People's Party.

- #21 Being too late a type pin for Grover Cleveland, how about either Abner Cleveland who ran for governor in 1902 or the Cleveland baseball team ?
- #25 The gentleman is Asa Bushnell, Republican governor of Ohio 1897-1901.
- #26 Lots of suggestions here, but the best was that the initials stand for Wilson and Marshall.
- #27 John E. Wayman ... who lost the Republican nomination for governor of Illinois in 1912. Had been the holder of several state offices prior to this.
- #28 Hugh Miller ran for U.S. Senator from Indiana in 1914 on the Republican ticket and was defeated by Benjamin Shively.
- #30 Nothing positive ... but keep up those good guesses. They often lead to valuable solutions.
- #31 Almost sure the man on the left is William Langer, U.S. Senator from North Dakota. Only one problem ... he never ran for office in the years listed.
- #34-39 divulged only one answer. #38 is William Linton who served as a Republican from Michigan in the Congress from 1893 to 1897. He also ran for the nomination for governor in 1913. He lost to Amos Musselman. "FOR PRESIDENT" probably refers to his successful election as President of the Saginaw Water Board in 1898.

If anyone ever finds solutions to past "unknowns", do send them to us. For instance, lots of you will be relieved to know that part of #3 is answered. The man in the upper right of the trigate is William Calder, a Republican from New York ( U.S. House of Representatives 1905-15 and U.S. Senator 1917-23 ... also ran in 1922 but was defeated). Perhaps now someone can tell us who the other gentlemen from New York are.

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On September 10, 1924 in front of the Coolidge family home in Plymouth, Vermont, a solemn ceremony was carried out, launching the Coolidge-Dawes Lincoln Tour. In pouring rain, five old gentlemen who had voted for Lincoln started the official register book by signing their names. Then each member of the touring

party cut a walking stick from the Coolidge pasture nearby and climbed into seven cars gaily decorated with paintings of the Coolidge home, Coolidge and Dawes and the slogans "Common Sense Americans" and "Common Sense and Brass Tacks". Down the road the cavalcade went toward the Massachusetts line. Before reaching the end of the tour in the last week in October, the grand procession had covered the New England and eastern states, 5,000 miles of the Lincoln Highway and followed the coast from California to Bellingham, Washington ... 17 states, over 300 meetings, 100,000 automobiles involved ( not counting trucks bearing floats, farm tractors and horse-drawn vehicles ) and 2,000,000 campaign pins donated en route !



CAN YOU IDENTIFY?, continued.



"LAW AND ORDER" ... A member sent in a request to identify a banner which said "LAW AND ORDER". This undoubtedly is one which members of the Massachusetts delegation carried to the 1920 convention in Chicago. Backers of Coolidge for president gave these pennants (along with a book of his speeches bearing the same title) to other delegations. Harding's surprising nomination left the Massachusetts people with useless banners until Oregon started the stampede for Coolidge for vice president. They then formed the advance guard of the victory parade.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY?, continued.

NOTES ON PICTURES ON OPPOSITE PAGE:

- #40 Very colorful ... says "ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE" around the flower in the center.
- #41 Received quite a few of these. There are two varieties, one with 1924 and one without. Could it have a connection with Teapot Dome?
- #42 Is this Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois 1901-1905?
- #43 "FOR A SQUARE DEAL VOTE FOR CLAY F. GAUMER" - picture - "THE PEOPLE ARE SOVEREIGN AND MUST BE SERVED".
- #44 Could either be a convention for amending the Constitution of the United States or rewriting a state constitution. Does anyone know the flag at the right?
- #47 The pin was too thin to photograph. Pardon my drawing. It also had the word VOTE on it under the symbol. Think the color originally was blue on white.
- #50 Real complicated ... Uncle Sam on left says HANDS UP, man in center has HELP written on his forehead while the fellow on the right says JUSTICE HANDS OFF. The two faces to the far right say HARRISON and (behind him) CLEVELAND. In the foreground are COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, vault with \$4,000,000 under it, prisoners, A CONSULTATION, LESSON ANALYZED, etc. etc. This has got to be the "busiest" pin around. Let's try to answer this one!
- #53-59 There are getting to be so many collectors of state and local pins that a group of these "unknowns" will be included each issue. Homer Martin #54 was the president of the United Automobile Workers AFL, but the member who sent in this pin stated that Martin also ran for a political office. Does anyone know where or for what?

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Inquiries have been made as to who owns the rooster as it can be found on both Republican and Democratic campaign items. In general, the honor must go to the Democrats, not only because they have used it more but because it was originally used by them. On June 12, 1840 George Patterson, editor of THE CONSTITUTION, a newspaper in Indianapolis, wrote "Do, for heavens sake, stir up the Democracy... the cock must crow; we have much to crow over." The following year the INDIANA STATE SENTINEL (another paper), in reference to the Democrats, carried a large picture of a rooster with the legend "CROW". Since that time the Democratic party has used the rooster off and on as an organization symbol while the few times it has appeared on Republican items (mainly Benjamin Harrison) it has mainly meant that the Republicans would be "crowing" over a victory at the polls.

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This diagram appeared in a current magazine of 1888. Perhaps it will help us all to remember the Republican "favorite sons" of that election.

Gresham  
AllisOn  
Depew  
CullOm  
Blaine  
Alger  
Jerry Rusk  
ForaKer  
Lincoln  
HarrisOn  
Hawley  
Sherman



# CAN YOU IDENTIFY?, continued.

Has it ever occurred to you when you find a new SMITH pin that it may have been a campaign item for some other Smith than Alfred E. ? Even granting it exactly fits a 1928 type? Or even that it was made by Whitehead & Hoag, etc. ? Well, digging around in election results from all the states has turned up quite a few remarkable bits of information. Some of these are listed below for your consideration. Remember, there are only offices of governor and U.S. senator listed, no county assessors, mayors, etc. The next time you are tempted to pay \$25 for that plain old tab that says DAVIS, think of the other possibilities, such as:

DAVIS:	David	Idaho	1916, '18, '20	Gov.
	Jonathan	Kansas	1920, '22, '24, '26	Gov.
	Westmoreland	Virginia	1916	Gov.
	Stephen	New Mexico	1922	Sen.
	James	Pennsylvania	1930, etc.	Sen.
	Harry	Ohio	1920, '24	Gov.
HARDING:	William	Iowa	1916, '18	Gov.
	Warren G.	Ohio	1910 (Gov.), 1914	Sen.
WILSON:	Harry	Montana	1912	Gov.
	Francis	Missouri	1928	Gov.
	.....	Idaho	1926	Gov.
	William	Pennsylvania	1926	Sen.
	Woodrow	New Jersey	1910	Gov.
COX:	Channing	Massachusetts	1920, '22	Gov.
	James M.	Ohio	1912, '14, '16, '18	Gov.
COOLIDGE:	Louis	Massachusetts	1924	Sen.
	Marcus	Massachusetts	1930	Sen.
	Calvin	Massachusetts	1918, '19	Gov.
TRUMAN:	Plato	Maine	1966	Sen.
MCKINLEY:	William	Illinois	1905-26	Cong. & Sen.
	John	Missouri	1912	Gov.
	Luther	New Hampshire	1892	Gov.
	William	Ohio	1891, '93	Gov.
BRYAN:	William J.	Florida	1907	Sen.
	Nathan	Florida	1911	Sen.
ROMNEY:	F.C.	Utah	1956	Gov.
	George	Michigan	1962, '64, '66	Gov.
HUGHES:	James	Delaware	1915	Gov.
	Charles E.	New York	1906, '08	Gov.
SMITH:	G.J.	Oregon	1914	Gov.
	Charles	Vermont	1934	Gov.
	Charles	Pennsylvania	1918	Sen.
	Marcus	Arizona	1920	Sen.
	John W.	Maryland	1920	Sen.
	Ellison	South Dakota	1920, '26	Sen.
	Frank	Illinois	1926	Sen.
	Alfred E.	New York	1918, '20, '22, '24, '26	Gov.

And, of course, there are the families which produced many candidates ... Bryan (brother), Roosevelt (both Theodore and Franklin and offspring), LaFollette, etc. etc. This ought to be more than enough though for one confusing time!!!

HELP: One thing we have thought about and decided to undertake is a slide library. Many of you would probably enjoy having the opportunity to see fine collections from all over the country ... either personally or to use at chapter meetings. We, therefore, are requesting everyone to send us your pictures. Even though you may think you have nothing new to show, you probably will be surprised. Everyone has something interesting. We will use no identification of owners of the material, will make copies and return pictures immediately and want both state and local as well as presidential. Then we can all borrow these sets free.

Marian Ford



# APIC CHAPTER MEETINGS

by Ferd O'Brien.

## NEW YORK - PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER.

The second biennial meeting of the N.Y.-Pa. chapter of APIC was held Aug. 19, at the Sheraton Inn, Binghamton, N.Y. Webster Haven and Kenton Broyles did a tremendous job, and ninety members from twelve states had a weekend to remember. Webster opened the meeting with the pledge of Allegiance, and Mr. Gerald Wolf, executive assistant to the mayor welcomed the assemblage.

Mr. Broyles was elected President, Bob Lowe, vice President, Jack Martin. ~~XXXX~~ Treas. Agnes Gay Secretary, and Ken Wright Sergeant at Arms.

Chick Harris and Ferd O'Brien were presented with plaques as past presidents of APIC.

A great bourse was held in the afternoon and plans for a two day meeting with banquet were made for 1969.

Webster T. Haven

## CONNECTICUT APIC CHAPTER MEETING.

The Fall meeting of the Connecticut Chapter was held at the Just Buttons Museum, Southington. Highlighting this meeting was the election of Frank Corbell #348 President and James Dyer #854 Sec. Treas. The usual session of trading and selling took place along with a discussion of plans for the April Conn. APIC Convention. Preparations are now underway to make this event an even greater success than last April, APIC members should plan on keeping the last weekend in April free so they wont miss out on this event.

Discussed, also was a plan to augment the educational opportunity of APIC. From now on different campaigns will be discussed at each meeting. In January the campaigns of 1886 and 1964 will be the topics. Each meeting will highlight two campaigns, arranged so that the candle will burn at both ends. In other words the campaigns at either end will be taken until the middle is reached. The door is always open to all APIC members at the Conn. sessions so please drop in if you're in the area on meeting night.

James E Dyer, Secretary-Treasurer.

## CHICAGO AREA CHAPTER NEWS.

The second meeting of the Chicago Area Chapter of APIC was held July 21, at Sandburg Village. Bob Jensik #591 exhibited his Wendell Willkie material and led a stimulating discussion of the 1940 campaign.

The August meeting featured an exhibit and talk by Louis B. Cella #231 on Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Cella is a noted authority on F.D.R. and it was a real privilege to attend this session.

Nelson Chubb #165 was our guest speaker in September, and he presented a most interesting quiz dealing with little known facts about the Presidents.

Ambitious plans are on the books for the future. President Edward Jensen and Program Director Clyde Ruppert are doing a magnificent job for Chicago.



COLORADO CHAPTER FORMED

A Colorado chapter of the APIC has been chartered and organized. The group held its first meeting in May with Arnold Alperstein, Lakewood, as hostess. Newly elected officers are Mac McGraw, Ft. Morgan, President, Mrs. Jerry Claussen, Lakewood, vice President, and Mrs. Don Friedman, Denver, Secretary-Treasurer. The Colorado club has about a dozen members to date. Mr. McGraw said that the club will probably hold semi-annual meetings. Members collect and trade campaign buttons badges and other mementoes.

Submitted by Mrs. Earlene Claussen.

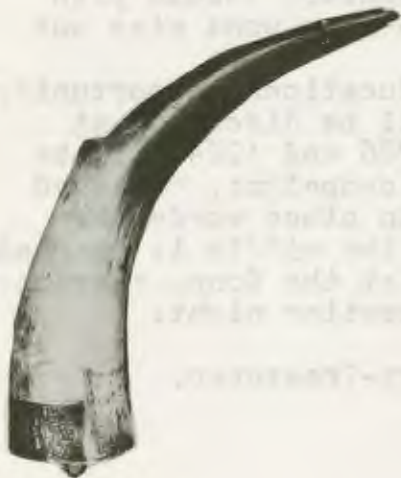
SOUTH-CENTRAL STATES CHAPTER MEETING

The South-Central States Chapter of the APIC held a meeting at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Kaufman in Winfield, Kansas on Sunday, September 3. Seventeen collectors were in attendance from a three state area. Trading and selling was brisk, and the gathering was highlighted by the collections and displays that some of the people brought with them. Work continues on the Alf Landon research project, and this Chapter hopes to have this project pretty well completed by the next meeting that will be held in Topeka, Kansas sometime in April.

Submitted by Hal N. Ottaway

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ANDREW JACKSON POWDER HORN. (12" long with 2x1 1/8" brass embossed tag.) Collection of Edmund Sullivan, #264.



This item is thought to be associated with the so-called 'buckskin parades', which for a brief period in the 1820's and '30's, was an occasional feature of political rallies in the Appalachian and Western Reserve areas. These parades were the successors to the torch light parades and the horn was probably carried by a Jackson supporter. Comments welcomed.

Herbert Collins, #349, has been instrumental in adding a Political Americana exhibit to the Smithsonian Institution Traveling exhibits. The exhibit of approximately 100 items, covers 90-125 running feet, 40-50 square feet, and rents for \$165.00; but is already booked through 1968. ++++++ Some years back the KEYNOTER had a feature MY FAVORITE POLITICAL ITEM, but was discontinued. It has been suggested that this feature be reinstated--please let your editor know if you would like this feature in future KEYNOTERS..... Special thanks to A..H. (Dewy) Albert, #803, for photos used in the feature story!!!!!!!



# BRUMMAGEM\*

Wayne LaPoe, Chairman, Committee on Ethics

\*Brummagem (brum'ajem), noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

The Committee thanks the following members for their assistance since the last issue of BRUMMAGEM: Jerry Wildenhaus #375, Don Beck #236, Eugene Wagner #706, Elmer Piercy #19, Clarence Staudenmayer #27, Ralph Callies #346, Elmer Koppelman #490, George Williams #543, David Beck #964, Norman Heestand #618.

Special thanks to Margo Russell, Editor of Coin World, for the fine editorial in the September 20 issue on BRUMMAGEM and the work of the Committee on Ethics. Such support is most helpful in our campaign against fakes. Mrs. Russell also is APIC member #285.

In the last issue of BRUMMAGEM, we discussed the various classifications of fakes. There is one area, however, which was not covered concerning which there appears to be some confusion: Is an item which was not officially produced or distributed by the party involved a legitimate item? This question was raised in a dinner table conversation at the Binghamton meeting in August and has been the subject of several letters to the Committee on Ethics. The most recent example concerns a letter written on September 14, 1967 on the letterhead of the headquarters of the Prohibition National Committee. Here is an excerpt from that letter: "The only official Prohibition button made in 1964 was one with the words, 'Prohibition Candidates' in red and the date 1964 and pictures of Munn and Shaw with their names under each picture - all in blue on a white background. The button you asked about in black and all other buttons purporting to be Prohibition buttons are bogus and worthless to collectors. Some have bought a few of these and found out afterwards that they were produced by the dealer himself."

Let's examine this matter. It should be understood at the outset that the sale of buttons and other campaign paraphernalia represents a source of income to the parties, and particularly the minor parties. Consequently, they would like to be the exclusive source and their attitude toward "non-official" material is, perhaps, to be expected. However, it would be reasonable to suggest that a very large percentage of campaign buttons over the years have been distributed through other means than the various party headquarters. Citizens for Goldwater, Democrats for Ike and similar organizations which distributed buttons had no connection with the party. But even these sources accounted for the distribution of a paltry amount compared with the quantity sold to the public through retail outlets. The late Manny Ress sold a great deal of material through private channels. If anyone believes that the seemingly endless variety of anti-FDR slogan buttons were produced and distributed by the Republican organization, he simply wasn't around in 1940. Your chairman bought many of his in retail shops from boards in exactly the same way that the kids today purchase their "hippie" buttons. If you want to go way back - check the ads in Harper's Weekly during the campaign months a hundred or more years ago. During all of the recent campaigns, buttons (your choice of candidates) have been sold at the news counter at O'Hare Airport, novelty shops on Times Square, by vendors hawking their wares at welcoming rallies, and you add the source that you've seen.

It would be unreasonable and, indeed, futile to attempt to label these items as bogus. The Committee on Ethics' position is that as long as the item was produced and was available for distribution during the election campaign represented, it is a worthy item, regardless of the source. Even crude, handmade items meeting the above criteria would be legitimate Political Americana. Since this question is likely to be raised many times during the forthcoming campaign, it was felt that a complete discussion of the subject at this time was warranted.






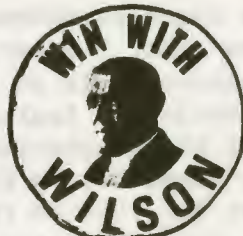










# BRUMMAGEM, continued.

In case anyone had any remaining doubts about a number of the buttons which have been illustrated in previous BRUMMAGEM articles, this flyer should settle the question. Mr. Caterer, at least, identifies the buttons as "antiqued reproductions" which is a statement others purveying these same buttons have not made. This serves as a warning to his customers but the real danger comes at the time of subsequent distribution when the seller may not know they are fake or chose not to reveal the fact. We acquainted Mr. Caterer with these dangers and our concern. We sent him a copy of our Code of Ethics asking that he assist us in our efforts to protect the hobby by removing these buttons from the market. Mr. Caterer replied by taking refuge in the fact that he was violating no law and there appears to be little hope that he will cooperate.

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